ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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War.of the Rebellion

OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. Gen. Banks Supersedes Gen. Butler-Instructions to Push Up the River-He Meets with Unexpected Troubles-Dis-

the Mississippi halted with the decisive victory at Baton Bouge of Gen. Thos. killed, but his men drove off Breckintacked the dreaded ram Arkansas, which had played such havoc with Porter's flotilla, and her commander blew her up to avoid capture.

In his retreat Breckinridge marched to Port Hudson, or Hickey's Landing, about 30 miles above Baton Rouge, 150 above New Orleans, and 250 below Vicksburg. There the bluffs which continue all the way down from Vicksburg are still 40 feet above the river, though they sink down into an elevated tableland at Baton Rouge. Though Port Hudson was an insig-

nificant village in point of population, it had much commercial importance, since it was the terminus of a short railroad running into the country, and every year shipped about 30,000 bales of cotton and 2,000 hogsheads of sugar from the surrounding plantations. Breckinridge immediately began the fortification of the bluffs to protect the mouth of the Red River against the Union fleet, and secure that great route of supplies from the fertile and wellcultivated Louisiana country.

The Red River made Port Hudson of equal importance to Vicksburg. The Red River was the great highway of communication with that portion of the Southern Confederacy lying west of the Mississippi. With the Government in possession of the mouth of the Mississippi and all the river north of Vicksburg, the rebels could only get men and supplies from Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas by way of the Red River.

By Aug. 19, Breckinridge had several heavy batteries nearing completion, under Gen. Ruggles to garrison the place, he rejoined Van Dorn at Jack-

anxious to spare and save from the hands of the rebels. Paine protested against the order to burn the town, and except a portrait of James Buchanan, which was left hanging in the State House for the edification of his friends, were brought off, and Aug. 20, 1862, Paine left Baton Rouge and brought his command into the lines at Carrol-

ton above New Orleans. Banks Supersedes Butler.

N. P. Banks was directed to supersede Butler in command of the Department of the Gulf. His instructions laid special stress on the importance of moving up at once to open the Mississippi. Gen. Banks, whose name was to be nand had succeeded in getting an or- in expectation of hearing something coupled with the most unfortunate carcer in the field, became a standing illustration of the unwisdom of presuming that a successful politician can be equally fortunate in the command sippi. troops. As a politician, purely, Banks was, at the outbreak of the war, probably the foremost one in the coun- under Emory, there were 39 regiments try. He had been born of poor par- of infantry, six batteries of artillery and ents in Massachusetts, and set to work one battalion of cavalry sent to reinas soon as he was able to earn any-thing to help support the family. He these 21 regiments of infantry were enworked awhile in a cotton factory and listed for nine months. To transport then learned the machinist trade, but devoted all the time that he could se-cure to study and to cultivating his or-being by the genius of Commodore Vanatorical talents. He became a favorite derbilt, who, as he said, "laid hands lecturer on temperance and a speaker upon everything that could float or at political meetings and other gather- steam." In the judgment of many of in 1849 elected to the House of Repre- of these vessels could neither float nor sentatives of Massachusetts. In his steam. Each vessel before being put second term the Free Soil Whigs and in commission was carefully inspected Democrats made a coalition by which by a board of officers, and it was exhe was elected Speaker of the House pected that each should carry, in addiand the rule of the old Whigs in Mas- tion to the troops and their officers, an sachusetts forever broken. The follow- officer of the Inspector-General's Deing year he was elected Representative partment and a Quartermaster. These Democratic Party and became the can- appeared later. Necessarily many of didate of the Know-Nothing and Re- the vessels were unsuited to the long publican Parties, which re-elected him. voyage, and were only gotten through as the Republican candidate for she was sent to sea with sealed orders expedition. Speaker at the organization of Congress directing her master and the commandlong and bitter, as it foreshadowed the best of their way to Ship Island and to which office he was elected in 1857, Semmes, in command of the Alabama, follows:

of 1862 he was in command in out his forces in a long, thin line from Harper's Ferry to Harrisonburg. All this was a direct invitation to attack,

had ever illuminated the horizon of C. Bainbridge. that region.

Dec. 15 Banks took command of the Department of the Gulf, and issued formal orders to that effect Dec. 17. Banks's orders were to go up the Mississippi, open the river, and co-operate "As the ranking General of the Southwest you are authorized to assume control of any military forces from the upper Mississippi which may come pected that he would accomplish great things by clearing out that Valley to Lynchburg and co-operating with Mc-Clellan's army advancing against Richmond from the Peninsula Unforced will exercise superior authority as for mond from the Peninsula. Unfortun- will exercise superior authority as far creditable Disaster at Galveston—Farragut Again Passes the Batteries at
Port Hudson.

Our account of the co-operation of
the forces at New Orleans in opening
the Mississippi halted with the decider out his forces in a long thin line force.

Imond from the Peninsula. Unfortunately as far north as you may ascend the river. The President regards the opening of the Mississippi River as the first and most important of all our military and naval operations, and it is hoped that you will not lose a moment in accomplish-

Reoccupation of Baton Rouge C. Breckinridge's Division Aug. 5, 1862. and the invitation was promptly ac-In that engagement Gen. Williams was killed but his more decorated by Stonewall Jackson, who sent Grover's Division forward at once ridge's troops, after a sharp fight in the open field inflicting a heavy loss the open field, inflicting a heavy loss bining, and striking Banks's thin line before the Union troops, and Gen. Authrew his whole army back to Harper's gur, who came up and assumed com-Ferry in a rapid retreat with immense mand, completed the fortifications losses of stores. Banks had an abund- around the place, and assembled there

MAGRUDER'S MEN BOARDING THE "HARRIET LANE" AT GALVESTON.

By orders issued Nov. 9, 1862, Gen. It was expected that these troops would tance. meet somewhere between Vicksburg Gen. Sherman had looked for some der from the President to proceed to the West and raise in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa new regiments to

Sailing of the Expedition.

In all, including the eight regiments He was admitted to the Bar, and the luckless passengers on board some Congress, and while there left the were very necessary precautions, as it in December, 1855. The struggle was ing officer of the troops to make the to Congress, but became the candidate convoy of the man-of-war Augusta for

The Union forces at Baton Rouge were far too weak to pursue him, or interfere in the least with his operations. In fact, they were far too weak to hold such an advanced position. The little army which Gen. Butler had brought with him had been greatly reduced by the translation of the young duced by the translation of the young and enterprise, though those of Banks's. Banks attacked Jackance of courage and enterprise, though in all 12 regiments, three batteries and Nathan W. Daniels; 3d La. Native campaign. A heavy force of the eneduced by the translation of the young volunteers from the healthy highlands of New England to the malarious delta of the Mississippi, and no reinforce
Jackson's forces were at least double his forces together he found that he had available for any operations which had available for any operations which did not uncover New Orleans about the Mississippi, and no reinforce
Jackson's forces were at least double his forces together he found that he had available for any operations which did not uncover New Orleans about 15,000 effectives. These were not sufficient to overcome the garrison at Bort Holbrook. ta of the Mississippi, and no reinforcements had been sent. The Government was too hardly pressed for men in front of Washington to have any to spare for Butler. Therefore, Gen. Butler orbutler. Therefore, Gen. Butler, Mass., Leave, Capt. Harvey of U. S., Capt. Frank of Holbrook.

A Allen; Ist Ind. Heavy, Col. John A. Grow, Capt. Harvey orbutler. The Mass. Leave, Chamberlin; B, ist La. N. G. Holbrook.

Capt. Learned; K, 2d U. S., Capt. Holbrook.

Mack Island of the Army of Virginia, John A. Grow, Capt. Holbrook.

It learned; K, 2d U. S., Capt. Holbrook.

Mack Island of the Army of Virginia, John A. Holbrook.

Capt. Lear to New Orleans. The charitable insti-ways back. Jackson himself, though, to deplete the garrison at Port Hudson. tutions, the State Library, paintings and statuary were to be spared, with blow that he retreated to Gordonsville. place, advance and make a very distance to the blow that he retreated to Gordonsville. the books, paintings and statuary to be boxed up and sent to New Orleans. There was a fine statue of George Washington, which Butler was

blow that he retreated to Gordonsville. place, advance and make a very disturbing flank or rear attack upon Pemturbing flank or rear attack upon Pemberton while the latter had all that he leaves of frightful character. A short whose personal presence unmistakably indicated active work.

George Washington, which Butler was

George Washington, which Butler was

Cav. Battalion, A, Capt. S. Ty
Mass. Cav. Battalion, A, Capt. S. Ty
Compactly butter of the blows of the latter had all that he lower of frightful character. A short indicated active work.

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Compactly butter of the blows of the latter had all that he lower of frightful character. A short indicated active work.

George Washington, which Butler was

Cav. Battalion, A, Capt. S. Ty
Compactly butter of the blows which Jackson had inflicted upon Banks's column in the Valley.

Cav. Battalion, A, Capt. S. Ty
Cav. Battalion, A, Capt. S. Ty-When the army fell back to Wash- do this required quicker and more cer- Mass. Cav. Battalion, A, Capt. S. Tyington Gen. Banks was placed in com-mand of the defenses of the city, where maintained between the columns com-C, Capt. Jonathan E. Cowan, Lieut. Sohad it modified so as to burn only the arsenal and other buildings of use to the Confederates. The statue of Washington, the books and the paintings, and certainly unsolicited by limit the defenses of the city, where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where maintained between the columns combined by the city where the city Banks, and certainly unsolicited by him. The offer came directly from the President, and was a surprise. He was to told that there would be sent with him, under Gen. Emory, troops from Balti- columns were at least 300 miles apart under Gen. Emory, troops from Baltimore and elsewhere, which were aland separated by a country of the most
more and elsewhere, which were aland separated by a country of the most
and separated by a country o Fort Monroe, while an additional force passing between them would probably the firm, high ground in the rear of of 10,000 men would be sent from Bos- have to make a journey of 1,000 miles Vicksburg. ton and New York as soon as possible. or more to cover the 300 miles of dis-

McClernand was to lead down the he made his expedition to Chickasaw Mississippi. It will be remembered Bayou the last of December, and had



from the lower column. No word came,

Organization of the Nineteenth Corps.

passed in majestic parade into the mouth of the Mississippi and up that stream. The people crowded along the Mass, Capt. William W. Carruth, Lieut. banks to see the finest pageant which John F. Phelps; A, 1st U. S., Capt. E.

First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Neal Dow —6th Mich., Col. Thomas S. Clark; 128th N. Y., Col. David S. Cowles; 26th with McClernand's expedition against Vicksburg. Halleck had written him:
"As the ranking General of the Second Brigade, Col. Alpha B. Farr. —26th Mass., Lieut.-Col. Joseph A. Sawtell; 9th Conn., Col. Thomas W. Cahill; 47th Mass., Col. Lucius B. Third Brigade, Col. Frank S. Nick-

M. Atwood.

ton H. Sage; 16th N. H., Col. James tillery: liam L. Rodman; 156th N. Y., Col. Ja- never surpassed." cob Sharpe; 175th N. Y., Col. Michael Bryan; 53d Mass., Col. John W.

Artillery .- 4th Mass., Capt. George

1st La., Col. Richard E. Holcomb.

sell; 26th Me., Col. Nathaniel H. Hub-bard; 159th N. Y., Col. Edward L. Mol-ineux; 13th Conn., Lieut.-Col. Alexan-der Worter. Artillery.—2d Mass., Capt. Armand F. Nims; L, 1st U. S., Capt. Henry W. Closson; C, 2d U. S., Lieut. John I. On the night of the 29th of July,

1st La. Native Guards, Col. Spencer Guards, Col. John A. Nelson; 4th La. my was then approaching the Rapidan, Guards, Col. John A. Nelson; 4th La. my was then approaching the Rapidan, Native Guards, Col. Charles W. Drew; evidently with the intention of striking 13th Me., Col. Henry Rust, Jr.; 23d Pope's advance before reinforcements 3:30 o'clock the rebel Gen. Winder was 13th Me., Col. Henry Rust, Jr.; 23d Conn., Col. Charles E. L. Holmes; Could reach us from McClellan's army, lifeth N. Y., Col. Charles C. Nott; 90th already leaving the Peninsula from Character. Later in the day Banks's Harrison's Landing.

3:30 o'clock the rebel Gen. Winder was killed, and the battle was terrific in character. Later in the day Banks's Harrison's Landing.

Cavalry .- 1st La., C and E, Capt. J.

The Administration was still pursung the delusion that the majority of and Port Hudson with the force that sort of co-operation from Banks when Unionists, and would, as soon as they the Southern people were at heart were freed from the military pressure, that about the same time Gen. McCler-nand had succeeded in getting an or-nand had succeeded had succeeded had succeeded had succeeded had succeeded had no or-nand had succeeded had succeeded had succeeded had no or-nand had no to the Texans, who had only been dragged into rebellion with great difficulty and against the firm opposition of Gov. Sam Houston, who had behind him what seemed to be a majority of the Texans. Age had dimned the wonderful force and aggressiveness of take the leadership, which fell to A. J. Hamilton, a man of great courage and ability and a firm supporter of the Union. He had been born in Alabama, but had lived in Texas for many years, and was active in resisting the schemes of the Secessionists. He raised several companies of loyal troops, which afterward became the st and 2d Tex. Cav., received a commission from President Lincoln as Brigadier-General, and then was appointed Military Governor of Texas. It was hoped that as soon as the Governor gained a foothold in Texas he would set up a Provisional Government there and the loy-Texans would rally to its support. Galveston, then the principal city of Texas, contained many Union men, and it was proposed to make a beginning there. The Navy captured Galveston in October, but had no men to occupy the place, and Gov. Hamilton importuned Gen. Banks to send troops to He then went over entirely to the Republican Party, and was put forward exertion. As each vessel was loaded the Republican candidate for the Republican candidate maintain their hold upon the city and By orders from the War Department, Gen. Banks ordered Col. Burrell, of opening of the war, but Banks was finally elected on the 133d ballot by a small plurality. He was again elected to Congress, but became the candidate convoy of the man-of-war Augusta for of the Know-Nothing and Republican the same destination. The convoy was Parties for Governor of Massachusetts, quite necessary, because the noted to which office he was elected in 1857, Semmes, in command of the Alabama.

with onlice he was cleeded in 1852. In the coast. Semmen and of the Alabaman o

A MONTH OF BATTLES.

Second Division-Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sher- Pope's Virginia Campaign-Splendid Fighting on Both Sides and at All Points.

By PHIL K. FAULK, Co. F, 11th Pa.

Marsh; 42d Mass., Lieut.-Col. Joseph Gen. Pope in Virginia I shall not criti- Jackson had already crossed the Rap-Marsh; 42d Mass., Meut.-Col. Joseph Cise the strategetic or military move- with our cavalry. The lines were conments connected therewith, but simply tracting and surely approaching the erson.—14th Me., Lieut.-Col. Thomas give the truthful narrative of a par- crisis of battle. In obedience to the or-W. Porter; 177th N. Y., Col. Ira W. ticipant, aiming to give my full experider alluded to, during the afternoon Ainsworth; 165th N. Y., Lieut.-Col. ence in one of the most desperately of the 8th we left our camp and pro-Abel Smith, Jr.; 24th Me., Col. George contested campaigns of the great reM. Atwood. M. Atwood.

Artillery.—18th N. Y., Capt. Albert G. Mack; G. 5th U. S., Lieut. Jacob B. all fought out between the 6th of Rawles; 1st Vt., Capt. George T. He- August, 1862, and the 2d of September, 1862—less than a month of bloody bat- of the most fertile regions of northern Third Division—Brig.-Gen. William H. ties. It was pregnant with human en- Virginia, though it lacked evidence of durance and personal heroism, here thrift and enterprise. Cedar Mountain First Brigade, Col. Timothy Ingra- and there marred by failure and disas- is situated about eight miles southwest ham.—38th Mass.; 162d N. Y., Col. ter. To use the language of Maj. Rich- of Culpeper. An isolated spur of the Lewis Benedict; 110th N. Y., Col. Clin- ard Dodson, of Stuart's Confederate Ar- Alleghenies, it rises like a lonely sentry

Pike; 4th Mass., Col. Henry Walker.

Second Brigade, Col. Halbert E.
Paine.—4th Wis., Lieut.-Col. Sidney A.
Bean; 133d N. Y., Col. Leonard D. H.
Currie; 173d N. Y., Col. Lewis M. Peck;

Output Description of the war is more honorable to the soldiers of the leaden-hued sky of Winter or standing in somber colors amid the Summer clouds that bathe its forest-crowned summit.

Summit.

But to return to our biyouac beyond 8th N. H., Col. Hawkes Fearing, Jr. almost ceaseless marching and fight- But to return to our bivouac beyond Third Brigade, Col. Oliver P. Gooding, a period which tested the pluck Culpeper. The full moon rose majesing.—31st Mass., Lieut,-Col. W. S. B. and endurance of the men on both tically above the fading blue of the Hopkins; 38th Mass., Lleut.-Col. Wil- sides to a degree rarely equaled and eastern horizon, gilding the landscape

G. Trull; F, 1st U. S., Capt. Richard N. Y. N. G. (83d Vols.), and the 11th tinel and the sonorous braying of mules. Day: 22d Me., Col. Simon G. Jerrard; sects the Upper Rappahannock. Water-disclosing the openings in the dark loo was the site of an extensive woolen foliage where the sunbeams penetrated Kimball-12th Me., Lieut.-Col. Edward cloth for the Southern army. The es- artillery. Illsley; 41st Mass., Col. Thomas E. tablishment was destroyed by Gen. Chickering; 52d Mass., Col. Halbert S. Banks, because the proprietor, who Greenleaf; 24th Conn., Col. Samuel M. claimed to be an English subject, in-

ly located in a large meadow in close

On the night of the 29th of July, of artillery fell upon our expectant of artillery fell upon our expectant died in the brigade hospital. On the ears. following day preparations were made rolled back from the ensanguined for sending the sick to the rear, in view slopes of Cedar Mountain. Banks, with of the speedy opening of an active 8,000 men, was desperately fighting A.

The Army of Virginia.

Gen. Pope was appointed to the command of the Army of Virginia, July swept like a stormcloud upon the bleed-22, 1862. This army was a consolida-tion of the forces under Gens. Fremont, front of the Confederate position the Banks and McDowell, and numbered entire field was revealed. Clouds of On the 29th of July Gen. Pope left yet enough was seen to picture forth Washington and proceeded to the front. vividly the horrors of war. Above the Capt. Loren Rygaard; 13th Mass., Capt. Charles H. J. Hamlen; 21st N. Y., Capt. James Barnes; 25th N. Y., Capt. John A. Grow; 26th N. Y., Capt. George W. Fox.

Washington and proceeded to the front. Vividiy the norrors of war. Above the grand review of all the troops under rebel yell mingling with the wild, his command. In accordance therewith the forces were in position at an early wounded now appeared, begrimed with the forces were in position at an early wounded now appeared, begrimed with hour on the day appointed, and were dust and powder, slowly toiling toward inspected by their new commander, the rear. In many cases the wounds down to rest, each recumbent line in

manding. Compactly built, approaching corpulency, his whole makeup indicated vigor and vitality. Tenacity of purpose, combined with decision and

"SUDDENLY FROM THE EDGE OF A WOOD A WHITE PUFF OF SMOKE

APPEARED."

In dealing with the operations of known that the ubiquitous Stonewall idan, his advance having skirmished

Culpeper and Vicinity.

high above the adjacent fields and for-

with a silver tint and glistening in millions of pearly dewdrops that hung upon the dusty leaves and trampled The brigade to which I belonged con- grass. The silence of night was only sisted of the 12th and 13th Mass., 9th broken by the steady tread of the sen-Duryea; 2d Vt., Capt. Pythagoras E. Pa., and was the Third Brigade, Sec- The sun rose bright and clear on the Maj.-Gen. Irvin McDowell the corps. | early hour, and the long lines of infan-On the 22d of July, 1862, our division try moved forward toward Cedar Moun-Dwight, Jr.—6th N. X., Col. William moved from Warrenton to Waterloo, on tain. As we advanced the lingering Wilson; 91st, Lieut.-Col. Nicholas W. the Luray pike, where the road inter- vapors of morning slowly dispersed, Second Brigade, Col. William K. mill, manufacturing large quantities of and flashed upon the enemy's bronzed

Ricketts's Division was halted some Inssfield.

Third Brigade, Col. Henry W. Birge.

-25th Conn., Col. George P. Bisof the mill alone remained.

While stationed to be an English subject, inmiles from Pony Mountain, while regiment after regiment of Gen. Banks's command hurried by to engage the vet-Cross Keys and Port Republic, and had

> sion was ordered to the front. Hastily dispensing with knapsacks, our long blue lines, marching by the right flank, dust and smoke obscured portions of it,

into position in column by division for the support of artillery.

Suddenly the harsh whirr of wheels was heard. Thompson's Pa. Battery was deploying into position on our left. In a moment afterwards the blackthroated engines of death belched forth their flery wrath in sheeted flames. A desultory fire was the only reply, and in 20 minutes the Confederate advanced battery was silenced amid the exultations of our victorious gunners. The following morning the spot was marked by the carcasses of 13 horses and the dead bodies of 10 men. Gen. Hartsuff at this crisis rode along our lines, saying: "Men, when you become engaged keep cool and fire low; be firm and ebey orders."

Again the cannonade opened from fresh artillery in position on the sides of Cedar Mountain, but in the indistinct light the range was inaccurate, back into the forest depths. Late in the night the firing ceased altogether. The dread vigils of night at last ended. The dead lay where they fell, and with glazed eyes and stony faces formed a painful picture of terrible

"The drying up a single tear has more Of honest fame than shedding seas of

During the night, after their repulse by Ricketts's Division, the enemy fell back. An armistice was entered into, and the Sabbath was passed in burying the dead. In one spot the dead body of a Union soldier was found in the midst of the bodies of nine Confederates. All over the field were dead horses, broken wagons, scattered muskets, prostrate fences, knapsacks, blankets and cartridge-boxes. Our losses in this battle were over 2,000 men, and that of the enemy nearly the

On the morning of the 11th of August our forces advanced toward Holcomb.

Fourth Division—Brig.-Gen. Cuvier Gro
Gen. J. B. Ricketts the division and Division and Division and Division and Division and Division, First Corps. Gen. Geo. In morning of the 9th. Our camps were Robertson's River. On our left Cedar in momentary expectancy of active Mountain loomed up grandly above the work, and orders were received at an ensanglement of the standard work, and orders were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were Robertson's River. On our left Cedar in momentary expectancy of active work, and orders were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were Robertson's River. On our left Cedar in momentary expectancy of active work, and orders were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglement of the 9th. Our camps were received at an ensanglem "everlasting hill," it is a proud monument to the graves of the slain, and the winds of heaven when they breathe through its moaning pines will sing a fitting requiem to those who sleep in dreamless beds beneath its solemn shadows.

On the 12th of August we arrived in the vicinity of Mitchell's Station, near the Rapidan. The Confederates were in force on the south bank of the river. By the capture of the Adjutant-General of Stuart's cavalry it was ascertained that Lee was advancing in force against Pope. While in this vicinity Gen. Carroll was dangerously wounded by one of the enemy's sharpshooters.

On the 19th of August Gen. Pope had decided to abandon the Rapidan for the more defensible line of the Rappahannock, and the retrograde march was ommenced on the morning of the 20th. At 8 o'clock Culpeper was reached, but there was no halt. At the depot a train load of army supplies was burning to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy. As the day advanced the heat and dust became oppressive, but still the line pressed on. In the afternoon Gen. Hartsuff rode along the marching lines, saying:

"Remember, men, you are in rapid retreat, marching in the center of a long column. The enemy are in hot pursuit; therefore no one will be per-mitted to leave the ranks."

Night settled down upon the parched earth, and yet there was no halt; but on, on, over miles of dusty roadway, the footsore and fatigued brigade con-

tinued its course. Back Across the Rappahannock

At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 20th the division crossed the Rappahannock at Rappahannock Station, and went into position on the north bank near the railroad bridge. Here we lay the rear of its gunstacks. On the morntime previous to our reaching the field ing of the 21st great columns of dust Gen. Pope's appearance was com- Gens. Pope and McDowell rode along rising above the distant treetops dis-

combativeness, were discernible in every of death" or the "mouth of hell." In battle of Cedar Mountain and prior to feature of his bronzed visage, while an the west the sun was sinking in golden the bloody engagements on the plains

'A thousand glorious actions that Triumphant laurels and immortal fame, Confused in clouds of glorious actions And troops of heroes undistinguished

Smucker, in his History of the Rebellion, in relation to the fight of Ricketts's Division at Rappahannock Station on the 21st, 22d and 23d of August, 1862, merely says:

"One of the most signal repulses which the rebels received was effected by the troops of Ricketts's Division at Rappahannock Station on Thursday, Aug. 21, when they attempted to cross

the river near the railroad." This repulse was effected by Hartsuff's Brigade of Ricketts's Division. Gen. Pope contemplated an attack upon the Confederate rear near the Station while their main force was moving up toward our right. A large force had been accordingly massed for this purpose on the north bank of the river, but in consequence of the flood rise in the Rappahannock on the 23d, which carried away some of the bridges, he was obliged to abandon the project.

Confederate Movements.

About 10 o'clock of this morning (21st) the movements of the enemy indicated a demonstration upon our lines opposite the bridge. To counteract this our brigade recrossed the river, and took position on the ridge commanding the approaches on the south bank. Our regiment, the "old 11th Pa." under command of Col. Dick Coulter, a veteran of the Mexican War, was posted upon the most advanced eminence, with orders from Gen. Hartsuff to hold and defend it to the last. It was a tete du

Once upon the ground, I realized the fact that war neither respects time, place or circumstances. The day of rest may be a day of carnage, and the house of God transferred into a hospital. So here I was stumbling over the mould and dust of the departed, sacrilegious